

## RESCUE OF ENVOYS

Allies Enter Pekin August 15 and Save the Foreigners.

## MET WITH NO OPPOSITION

Chinese Said to Have Fled From the Imperial City.

## EMPRESS DOWAGER A REFUGEE

She Is Believed to Be at Shensi Under the Protection of Viceroy Yuan Shih Kan's Troops—In Fear of Her Life Because She Refused Further Opposition to the Allied Forces. One Report Says That the Boxers and Prince Tuan Left With the Sovereign—Sir Robert Hart on His Way to the Coast, Where He Will Be Met by an English Cruiser.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The military forces of the allied powers have entered Pekin and saved the ministers and other foreigners who have been so long besieged by Boxers in the legations. The backbone of Chinese resistance had evidently been broken by the rapid advance and continuous success of the international forces, for there was no opposition to their entering the Imperial city.

The allies completed their relief trip on August 15, and are now in charge of the foreign diplomats. The Empress Dowager and her official household have fled from Pekin and there are reports that the Celestial fanatics have sworn to slaughter them for not resisting the international army until the end.

It is understood that the Empress declined to have the Imperial troops defend the capital against the military representatives of the powers, asserting that resistance would only suffer the more from this additional outrage upon those who had come to rescue the envoys.

The first definite news of the success of the international relief expedition came today by way of Berlin. The German Consul at Shanghai notified the Foreign Office that the allies had entered the walled city and saved the ministers, and that this had been accomplished without fighting.

The German Consul's telegram follows: "The allies entered Pekin without any fighting. The embassies have been relieved and the foreigners liberated."

Soon after the receipt of this despatch from Berlin, Dalziel's News Agency published a telegram received from Shanghai, dated August 17, 11:40, which says: "The allies entered Pekin Wednesday."

"It is believed that Viceroy Yuan Shih Kan's troops have gone to Shensi to protect the Dowager Empress during her flight."

A despatch was also received by Reuters' Telegram Company from Shanghai, confirming the statement that the international army entered Pekin on Wednesday.

Still another Shanghai telegram states that Li Hung Chang announces that he has received a telegraphic despatch to the effect that the allied forces entered Pekin, Wednesday, August 15, without opposition.

Hongkong reports that the customs officials of Canton have received a telegram, announcing that Sir Robert Hart, the Imperial Commissioner of Maritime Customs, with his staff, has left Pekin under a Chinese escort, and that a cruiser will be sent to meet him when he reaches the coast.

Regarding the flight of the Dowager Empress from the capital there are conflicting reports. A Shanghai despatch says that local mandarins have received reports that the Empress, Prince Tuan, and the rest of the Imperial household, with the bulk of the army and the Boxers, left Pekin on August 7 for Hsian Fu.

It is not believed in London that the flight began as early as August 7, although there is no doubt here that the Empress and the people of the Imperial household have made their escape and are now seeking refuge from the fanatics of the embroiled Empire.

A despatch from Paris has just been received which gives interesting details regarding the advance on Pekin. It says that General Frey, the commander of the French forces in China, cables from Tientsin under date of August 9 as follows:

"On the march to Pekin the Russians and Japanese received private information to the effect that the Chinese did not intend to offer any resistance to the allies, but would make proposals for peace after a pretended defence of Tung-Chow."

"On returning to Tientsin I proposed to the Germans, Austrians, and Italians, who had not been represented in the fighting column, the advisability of their hastening forward with their detachments to co-operate with the other troops, if necessary, in an attack on Pekin. All the commanders of these forces willingly agreed to this. The French reserves from Tientsin are hurrying forward by forced marches to join the main column. Andouard will accompany me to Pekin."

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Just the thing to brace you up today.

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at the Friendly Corner, F. Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Av.

## HISTORY OF THE PEKIN SIEGE.

Ministers Had Been Defending Themselves Since June 20.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The bombardment of the British Legation in Pekin, where the members of the foreign column assembled for self-defence, was begun on June 20 by the fanatical Boxers and some of the Imperial Chinese troops. It was continued until July 15, when, alarmed at the fall of Tientsin, the Chinese leaders agreed to an armistice at the capital. Since that time a renewal of the attack had been expected at any moment in case of a halt of the allies or a last desperate movement on the part of the retreating natives.

The general attack on foreigners in Pekin took definite form as far back as last May. The report on May 28 that a force of Boxers was marching on Pekin was accompanied by a statement from the Chinese Government that the Chinese Government's attitude toward the rebels was "unsatisfactory." At the same time, the native Christians in the city fled to refuge in the French cathedral and elsewhere.

Marine guards for the Pekin legations were landed from the warships at Taku on May 29, in response to requests from Minister Conger and others, and were assigned to special trains to Pekin two days later. The force numbered 850 officers and men of the six powers chiefly involved. Three days after its arrival all railroad traffic between Pekin and Tientsin was suspended. On June 5 the Boxers attacked and defeated the soldiers guarding the lines.

Following the killing of the Japanese Consul-General by soldiers of the Chinese "Empress" guard on July 11, the Boxers next day made an open attack upon a British ship. At the same time the relief expedition under the British Admiral Seymour, set out from the coast.

The assassination of the German Minister Baron von Ketteler, and the destruction of many of the legations on Saturday, June 16, were announced from Hongkong. After many conflicting reports, the death was generally admitted in messages received by the British Empire on July 1. Chinese reports on June 26 declared that the ministers had left Tientsin, and that the Chinese Government had agreed to the terms of the ultimatum.

It became known on June 30 that the Chinese had, on June 19, given the ministers a forty-hour respite to leave Pekin, which they had refused to do. Thereafter persistent reports of massacre were sent out from Shanghai and elsewhere, to be promptly refuted by the Chinese Government in the South and the ministers in this country and Europe.

Reports on July 5 declared that the Empress Dowager and the Dowager Empress and Empress Dowager had been poisoned. A message, in which Sir Robert Hart declared the situation "desperate," was followed by reports of the capture of the Dowager Empress and the Dowager Empress. On July 12 it was admitted that no authentic word of the legations' fate had come from Pekin since the 10th.

The Chinese Government first approached this and other Governments in an edict of June 26, received by Minister Wu in Washington on July 10. Secretary Hay, at once asked, and Mr. Wu agreed, that the message to Minister Conger should be sent through Chinese channels of communication.

The rapid advance of the relief column after its reconnaissance near Tientsin has been recently told. The Chinese were defeated on August 4, at Peking, eight miles from Tientsin. The losses suffered by the allies were placed as high as 1,200 men out of the total of 16,000. Two days later, at Yangtze, the allies again routed the Chinese, losing on this occasion some 200 or 300 men.

General Chaffee reported from Matow that the troops suffered severely from extreme heat, but that little opposition on the part of the natives had been met in the march toward advance.

The occupation of Tung-Chow, only a few miles from Pekin, occurred on August 12. The Chinese troops had then fled to the capital.

China's appeal to the various Governments not to interrupt the advance. Requests for "mediation" were met with firm denials. The United States, Great Britain and the other allies. Li Hung Chang was appointed to treat for "peace" where no declaration of war had been admitted.

"Violence" was the Chinese attitude toward the allied force at Tung-Chow was submitted at Washington yesterday, after the allies had left Tung-Chow for Pekin.

**THE MESSAGES FROM CONGER.**  
Goodnow Thinks They Should Be Dated August 13.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai says that Mr. Goodnow, the American Consul General, is certain that the latest Pekin despatches from Minister Conger should be dated August 13. The Central News correspondent gives the following interpretation of Mr. Conger's message:

"Violence" was the Chinese attitude toward the allied force at Tung-Chow was submitted at Washington yesterday, after the allies had left Tung-Chow for Pekin.

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## PEKIN NEWS CAUSES JOY

Report of the Rescue of the Ministers Accepted as True.

Acting Secretary Adee, of the State Department, Says the Despatches Published in the Early Edition of The Times This Morning Conform With the Conditions Expected to Exist at This Time—Their Authenticity Accepted Without Question. Communications From Mr. Conger or General Chaffee May Arrive in Washington at Any Moment.

Acting Secretary Adee, of the State Department, stated today that he was firmly convinced that the despatch announcing the relief of Pekin, as printed in the 10:15 a. m. edition of The Times, is fact. He awaited some official confirmation of the news all morning and expects to receive a despatch from China setting forth the details of the relief before night.

"I have expected this for some time," said he this morning, "and am as certain that it is fact as though I had already received confirmation. To my mind there can be no doubt about the truthfulness of the message sent by the German Consul at Shanghai; in fact, this is the one press despatch under a Shanghai date which I have not received with reserve. As soon as any official confirmation is received I will give it out. I expect something before tonight."

There is no doubt expressed by the other department officials as to the truthfulness of the despatch, and the news was received with great pleasure.

**Awaiting Official Despatches.**  
The receipt of a despatch from Conger or Chaffee is awaited with calmness and without anxiety by the heads of the Government. They feel that the crisis has been passed in safety and that the beleaguered foreigners are already in the hands of the allies.

The press despatches from Berlin and London conformed so closely with the expectations of the officials that no doubt of their truthfulness arose.

The long strain of the past two months in which every effort has been made to relieve the legations was felt to be ended and the climax of the most astounding incident of the century had been reached.

There was little enthusiastic demonstration among the heads of the departments. For the past four days the opinion had steadily grown that the relief of the ministers was assured. As a consequence, the knowledge that the advance of the allies had proved successful was discounted by the confident expectation of the past few days. It was with quiet and complete happiness, therefore, rather than with sudden and enthusiastic joy, that the officials this morning received confirmation of the legations' relief.

**Waiting for Further News.**  
When formal notice from Chaffee or Conger comes, as it is expected to come at any moment, it will be received merely as a most welcome confirmation of facts already assured.

"The relief of the ministers doubtless took place Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday of this week," said a high official of the State Department, who heretofore had declined to discuss the situation. "The marvelous advance of the allies who were in Tung-Chow on Sunday, leaves little doubt that they were at the relief of the ministers not later than the 16th instant."

"We can say only conjecture how the relief was accomplished. I have no doubt, however, that when the foreign troops with Chaffee reached the walls of the capital and the Chinese saw that an attack would be commenced at once, they opened communication with the commanders offering to turn over the ministers to them in safety. Such proposals, it is safe to say, would be followed by the demand of the allies that a party of foreign troops be allowed to enter Pekin to bring out the ministers and their households in safety. We can rest assured that the Chinese rather than to suffer an attack on the capital, which they dread above all things, would readily consent."

"To say who would form the party entering Pekin would be purely a matter of conjecture, but we can imagine the eager rivalry among the soldiers in the little column for the honor of having a part in the entrance into the city."

"The British Legation, where the foreigners have been stopping, is in the southern part of the Tartar city close under the massive walls of the Chinese section. It is from that wall that the bombardment of the ministers by hordes of Boxers has taken place."

"It is possible that the allies may have entered through the gates of the Tartar city to reach the foreigners, but it is more probable that they went through the Chinese section and then into the Tartar city. To bring forth the beleaguered foreigners through such a howling mob as must now be in Pekin will be no easy task and a large force of the allies must be employed. It seems certain that there are now no regular trained Chinese troops in the capital. The only disciplined force which we know has been there was the

army of 10,000 which left there for an unknown destination some time ago. That leaves the whole city in the hands of a hostile mob through which the ministers must be escorted."

"As Minister Conger has informed us, there are 800 foreigners and 3,000 native Christians to be taken back to Tientsin. There were fifty-six American marines in the legation, of whom seven were killed. The total of the other Americans in the compound was about sixty. That makes about 110 Americans in all who will be relieved."

"The relief of the 3,000 native Christians will be a very serious problem. Indeed, it is doubtful whether they can be brought out at the present time."

"With the 800 foreigners in the hands of the allies the retreat to Tientsin must commence at once. That is a military necessity, for the ministers and their households must be put in a place of safety. At the same time the little force of allies who were in the relief column must also be relieved. They have done yeoman service in the heat of the day and are entitled to rest."

"The policy of this Government must be determined by events now. We have not yet decided what to do in the way of inflicting punishment upon the Chinese. That must be determined upon by the powers acting in concert. Meanwhile, fresh troops are constantly arriving at Taku and when a final policy is agreed upon we shall be ready for the advance."

**CONSIDERED BY THE CABINET.**  
President McKinley and His Advisers Pleased With the News.

The impression prevails at the White House today that the situation will be cleared up in China within the next few days, and with the allies powers in Pekin and the ministers safe, the question of settling the difference with China can be taken up for consideration.

Like the meeting of yesterday, the Cabinet today devoted most of the time discussing the Oriental question, and the new phase presented by today's press reports. While the President had no official news to the effect that the allies powers had entered Pekin without opposition, yet he was disposed to accept the press report as accurate, because nearly all the important official information received during the past three weeks has been discounted by the press despatches. Therefore, the Cabinet considered the news with the same consideration that is given to official reports. As one member of the Cabinet said, a despatch may come any moment from Minister Conger, confirming the report that he and the other ministers are safe, and that all danger has been removed.

With Minister Conger and the missionaries safe, the next question to come up will be the acceptance of China's request for the United States to act as mediator with the powers in arriving at a settlement of claims for damages that China will be called upon to pay.

It will be no surprise if the President receives word from China that she accepts the conditions imposed by the United States.

The members of the Cabinet expressed themselves as pleased with the change affairs have taken in China and the strong probability that order will come out of the chaos which has existed in Pekin for months. The meeting was, as one of the Cabinet officers put it, an addendum of yesterday's meeting. Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines were incidentally referred to in the course of the two hours and a quarter consumed by the meeting.

It is understood that any one nation was not to be pursued when confirmation of the report is received that Minister Conger and the missionaries are safe with the allied forces. Should a despatch be received from Minister Conger tonight or tomorrow there will be a special Cabinet meeting to consider it.

**FRANCE'S REPLY TO LI.**  
Declination of His Proposal for the Cessation of Hostilities.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—Replying to the latest appeal from Li Hung Chang for a cessation of hostilities, M. Delcasse, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed the Chinese Minister that France's decision to listen to any proposals until the safety of the Pekin ministers is an accomplished fact, is unchangeable.

**DESPATCH FROM M. PICHON.**  
Report From the French Minister on August 11.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A despatch to the Central News from Shanghai of Thursday's date says that M. Bezaire, the French Consul, received on that day the following message from M. Pichon, the French Minister at Pekin, which was sent from Pekin on August 11:

"We are still holding out in the ruins of the legation. All the members of the legation are well. Eleven of the guards have been killed. Relief is expected on the 14th."

**GERMAN FORCE FOR CHINA.**  
Artillery, Engineers, and Pioneers Preparing to Sail.

COLOGNE, Aug. 17.—A Berlin despatch to the "Cologne Gazette" says that not less than seven batteries of artillery, two companies of railroad engineers, and a company of pioneers are preparing to accompany the next German contingent to China.

**RUSSIAN TROOPS IN KOREA.**  
Frontier Inhabitants Said to Be Withdrawing to the Interior.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 17.—An official telegram from Seoul, Korea, reports that the inhabitants of Pyongyang on the Korean frontier, are withdrawing because a thousand Russian troops have been landed there.

**\$10 To Niagara Falls and Re- \$10 Turn Via Pennsylvania Railroad.**  
Special train of parlor cars and day coaches \$10 a m. Thursday, August 23. Tickets good returning within ten days following stop-over at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins. Special excursion rates to Toronto excepted.

**Special Deer Park.**  
Leaves B. & O. station every Saturday night at 1:10 p. m., open for occupancy at 12 p. m. Corresponding service returning from Deer Park Sunday night.

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## MR. GOODNOW ATTACKED

Shanghai Newspaper Accuses Him of Complicity With Chinese.

The American Agent Alleged to Have Betrayed the Allies—Officials of the State Department Indignant Over the Charges, Which, They Say, Are Inspired by Malice. No Consul in the Empire Who Has Been of Greater Service to His Country During the Boxer Trouble—Libelous Story Declared to Be the Result of His Firm Attitude.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The "Evening Journal" prints a despatch from Shanghai which says: "United States Consul General John Goodnow, whose activity has been pronounced since the Chinese crisis became acute, is accused by the 'North China Gazette' of betraying the cause of the allies and relieving the ministers."

"The newspaper openly charges Mr. Goodnow with complicity with China in the devious machinations that have centered in Shanghai since the Boxer outbreak began."

"The other consuls have been out of harmony with Mr. Goodnow on several occasions and have particularly remarked the fact that he refused to join with the others in the protest against the proposed landing of English troops there."

The middle over this question is as deep as ever, and England's course is more mysterious today than at any previous time.

"The British transports with the troops on board were sent north, the English authorities having received orders not to land the men so long as France insisted on sending troops ashore, if England persisted in doing so."

"The transports sailed and those who believed the British troops absolutely necessary for the safety of the foreigners here were in despair. Then came a sudden change. A small torpedo boat destroyer was ordered to hurry after the transports and call them back. This was done and the transports have now returned to Woo Sung."

The report from Shanghai, charging Consul General Goodnow with being in league with the Chinese Government, has been received with indignation by officials of the State Department.

"There are few men in the diplomatic service who are held in higher esteem than Mr. Goodnow," said a high official this morning. "He has proven himself time and time again to be endowed with the highest patriotism and to be gifted with amazing energy in carrying forward his duties. To him the department has been indebted for some of its most valuable information and the most sagacious advice that have come to us from China since the outbreak of the trouble."

"His every despatch has reflected the charge that he is in the slightest degree disloyal to the American Government. On the other hand, as is well known, his measures have uniformly been dictated by the most patriotic and the most important that have been too valuable to be made public."

Any charges that Mr. Goodnow has been in league with the Chinese can be inspired only by pure malice. The story, coming as it does from Shanghai, is evidently based on the recent article in the 'North China Gazette' of Shanghai in which the same foolish accusation was made. The 'Gazette' is a British paper inspired and controlled by British influence. Its accusations against Mr. Goodnow seem to be based on the belief that he protested against the landing of British troops there."

"Such a protest, however, never came from him. He was not authorized to make it, and he did not do so. He did, however, advise this Government that, in his opinion, it was unwise for any one nation to assume control over Shanghai. As an open secret, he favored a joint supervision of the place by all the nations having interests there."

"Another cause which has led to attacks on Mr. Goodnow by some of the other foreign consuls at Shanghai was his attitude toward Li Hung Chang. When Li reached Shanghai from Canton on his private mission, there was a disposition on the part of the consuls to boycott the aged diplomat."

Mr. Goodnow refused to join in such a movement. 'We want to know, not guess, at what Li means to do,' he said, and, accordingly, he put himself in close touch with the Viceroy. The information thus obtained concerning Chinese aims was most valuable. Gradually all of the other consuls were forced to take the same position and to join with Mr. Goodnow in approaching Li."

"Although this Shanghai story is a most infamous libel, it may serve a good purpose in calling to the attention of America the magnificent work which Mr. Goodnow has done. His lofty patriotism and keen intellect have been combined to bring about the rescue of the ministers. He is deserving of the highest praise."

**LURKING AROUND THE PALACE.**  
Man Suspected of Trying to Assassinate the Archbishop.

PALERMO, Aug. 17.—A man who was lurking suspiciously around the court of the Archbishop Celeste, was arrested today and charged with intent to assassinate the Archbishop.

The prisoner gave the name of Antonio Politi. He carried a dagger exactly like the one used by Lucchini when he killed the Empress of Austria.

**GENERAL DE WET'S ESCAPE.**  
Failure of Kitchener's Effort to Capture the Boer Leader.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—A despatch from Pretoria confirms the report that Gen. Christian De Wet has succeeded in eluding Lord Kitchener, and made good his escape.

Another Pretoria despatch says General De Wet succeeded in escaping through his superior knowledge of the country, in spite of the most strenuous efforts of Lord Kitchener to capture him.

**BRITISH PRISONERS RELEASED.**  
De Wet Sets All Free Except the Officers in His Camp.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 17.—Gen. De Wet has released all the British prisoners in his camp except the officers.

**Always a Cool Salt Breeze.**  
See for yourself at Chesapeake Beach.

**\$1.25 To Baltimore and Re- \$1.25 Turn Via Pennsylvania Railroad.**  
Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, August 18 and 19, good to return until Monday, August 20. \$1 train except Congressional Limited.

**Flynn's Business College, 8th and K.**  
Business, Shorthand, Typewriting—\$25 a year.

**House Building Easy if you call**  
on Frank Libbey & Co. N. Carolina Boring \$1.65.

## THE PRESIDENT'S VISITORS.

Men of Note Call to Pay Their Respects to B. McKinley.

Judge John G. Long, of Florida, Consul General to Cairo, Egypt, called at the White House this morning to say good-by to the President before returning to his post of duty. Judge Long left for New York on the 10:30 train and will leave tomorrow for Cairo.

Secretary Gage was the first of the Cabinet officers to put in an appearance this morning. He seemed much pleased with the report published that the allied powers had entered Pekin. The Secretary said he had heard of no official confirmation of the story, but the news was in keeping with the situation as outlined in the official reports received up to date.

In response to a question from a Times reporter, Secretary Wilson, as he entered the White House expressed the opinion that the trouble in China would all be over in a day or two. The press reports as published in the extra Times, he said, were no surprise to him, for he expected to hear any moment that the powers had entered Pekin and relieved the ministers.

Senator Money of Mississippi was a caller at the White House this morning. He had with him a copy of the extra Times containing the news that the allied powers had entered Pekin without resistance and had rescued the ministers. "This is the best news I've heard yet," said the Senator. "The news is no doubt authentic," he added, "although the President said he had received no official confirmation of the press reports."

Major the Rev. B. Keenan, J. P. of Sydney, Australia, called on the President this morning. The Rev. B. Keenan is an Episcopal Minister. He is on his way home to England which he has not visited in thirty years.

About fifty members of the Hay Dealers' Association of the United States visited the White House this afternoon and were received by the President. The Hay Dealers had been in annual convention in Baltimore, and stopped over on their way home to see the President and take in the sights of Washington.

**WRECK ON THE LAKE SHORE.**  
Part of a Fast Mail Train Goes Into Sandusky Bay.

SANDUSKY, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The fast mail train on the Lake Shore Railroad, running between New York and Chicago, was wrecked early this morning at Bay Bridge, seven miles west of here. The locomotive and the first three cars left the track as the train was on the long bridge over Sandusky Bay. The express, combination buffet, and sleeper and smoking cars followed the engine off the track. The coupling between the third and fourth cars broke.

Two cars rolled into the water, the express and combination buffet. The passengers were rescued through the windows. The express employees and baggage men were uninjured. The dead and injured were taken to the shore by a tugboat.

Postal Clerks Wise, Spaulding, Greening, and Beck were badly bruised. The mail was filled with water and the mail was soaked. Some mail bags were lost. The track was torn up for three rods.

A wrecking train was sent to the scene of the disaster, followed by one with surgeons for the wounded.

The train was running at thirty miles an hour when a broken rail was struck close to the Bay Bridge. The engine and first mail car passed safely, but the next two mail cars and a combination mail and smoker went over the embankment into the bay.

The water was about six feet deep, but the passengers and mail were in no danger from drowning. All climbed out in safety.

Six mail clerks sustained bruises and two passengers were badly broken bones. One man was seriously injured and was unable to proceed west on a special train that was made up at Sandusky.

**TRACKS BLOCKED BY A WRECK.**  
Connecticut Freight Train Plunges Over an Embankment.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 17.—A broken flange wrecked a fast freight train No. 20 on the Central New England railroad at Cherry Brook last night.

Six cars were derailed and partially demolished. Two of the cars plunged down an embankment into the Farmington River and the others were piled up in highways on the opposite side of the track. Treatment had a narrow escape, but fortunately no one was fatally injured. The tracks were blocked all night.

**MR. HUNTINGTON'S FUNERAL.**  
Simple Services at the Late Home of the Railway Magnate.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—The funeral of Collis P. Huntington took place at 11 o'clock this morning from his home, 145 East Fifty-seventh Street. The services, which were simple, were conducted by Rev. A. Woodruff Haskley, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. They were held in the big parlor, and were attended by several hundred personal friends and business associates of the millionaire.

Prayer, Scripture, reading, and the singing of hymns concluded the services.

After the ceremony, the undertaker's assistants carried the casket to the hearse and the start was made for Woodlawn Cemetery. The pallbearers were the following personal friends of Mr. Huntington: D. O. Mills, Edward King, of the Union Trust Company; Fred B. Olin, of the Central Trust Company; Edwin Hawley, Eastern Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific; Charles H. Tweed, Second Vice President of the Southern Pacific; Martin Erdmann, of Speyer & Co.; R. P. Sewerin, Vice President and General Manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; and C. Adolph E. Lowe, an old friend of the family, who was associated with Mr. Huntington in his Eastern railroad ventures.

The funeral procession went through Fifth Avenue, through Forty-second Street to the Grand Central Depot where a parlor car was in waiting to take the party to the cemetery.

**HARRIS STILL HELD.**  
Awaiting Requisition Papers From the Governor of New York.

There were practically no new developments today in the case of Arthur Harris, colored, arrested here early yesterday morning, charged with fatally stabbing Policeman Robert J. Thorpe, in New York, on Sunday last.

Harris is still held a prisoner at No. 3 station, and will be detained here until the arrival of requisition papers from Governor Roosevelt. It is expected the papers will arrive Monday.

**\$1 to Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester, and Martinsburg.**  
From B. & O. R. Station, Sunday, August 19, at 7 a. m., stopping at intermediate stations on Metropolitan Branch, returning, leave Winchester and Hagerstown 7, Martinsburg 7:15, and Frederick 7:30 p. m. same day. It's a popular trip with ample accommodations, and you can afford to take your family for an outing.

**First in the field with Low Lumber prices.**  
White pine-laths \$2.75 at 6th & N. Y. Av.

## COMING OF THE TEACHERS

First of the Party of Cubans to Arrive This Evening.

Owing to the delay in the arrival at New York of one of the transports conveying the party of Cuban teachers to Boston, only a part of the strangers left the metropolis at 1:15 o'clock this afternoon en route for this city, where the train will arrive at 6:45 p. m. The remainder of the party, it is anticipated, will be unable to leave tonight, and their arrival in the capital is not expected until 7 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Guides selected from the students of the High and Normal schools and the members of the citizens' committee will meet the party at the Baltimore and Ohio depot. A number of Cubans residing in Washington will act as interpreters. Each guide will wear a white badge, with crossed American and Cuban flags, and bearing the words in gilt letter